

KARAPETYAN, A.Ye. (Tallin); GRINSHPUN, L.F. (Tallin); SAFRONOV, A.F. (Tallin)

Recovery of dysentery bacteria from sea water. Gig. i san. 24 no.9:
84 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(SEA WATER--BACTERIOLOGY) (SHIGELLA)

KARAPETYAN, A. Ye. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Comparative sizes of lamblia in cultures and in the contents
of human duodenum. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no. 3 & 353
My-Je '63 (MIRA 17 & 3)

KARAPETYAN, A.Ye.

Obtaining of a lambdial culture. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29
no.1:84-85 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(GLARDIA)

KARAPETYAN, A. YE., (Candidate of Medical Sciences); SHCHERBAKOV, I. F., (Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Service); CHIRKOVA, O. O.; ZASYPKIN, V. YA., (First Lieutenant of the Medical Service); and GRIGOR'YEVA-BERENSHTEYN, A. G., (Candidate of Medical Sciences, Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Service)

"The Effectiveness of Immunization with Live Mumps Vaccine in a Focus of Infection"

Voyenno-Meditsinskiv Zhurnal, No. 12, December 1961, pp 62-73

KARAPETYAN, A.Ye. (Tallin)

Biological studies on cultivated Lamblia. Med.paraz.i pafaz.bol.
29 no.68639-646 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(GIARDIA)

KARAPETYAN, B.A.; ONANYAN, A.I., redaktor

[A critique of A. Quetelet and his school as representative of the formal mathematical tendency in bourgeois statistics] X kritike
A.Ketle i ego shkoly, kak predstavitelei formal'no-matematicheskogo napravleniya burzhuaznoi statistiki. Tbilisi, Tbilisskii in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor. transporta im. V.I.Lenina, 1957. 134 p.
(MIRA 10:11)

(Quetelet, Lambert Adolphe Jacques, 1796-1874)

GRINSHPUN, L.F., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; KARAPETYAN, A.Ye., podpolkovnik
meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk

Methods of collecting material for bacteriological diagnosis of
intestinal infections. Voen.-med.zhur. no.9:86 S '61.

(MIRA 15:10)

(BACTERIOLOGY--TECHNIQUE)

GRIGOR'YEVA-BERENSHTEYN, A. G., kand. med. nauk; KARAPETYAN, A. Ye.,
podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand. med. nauk; SHCHERBAKOV,
I. F., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; CHIRKOVA, O. O.;
ZASYPKIN, V. Ya., starshiy leytenant meditsinskoy sluzhby

Effectiveness of immunization with live vaccine against parotitis
in the focus of infection. Voen.-med. zhur. no.12:63 D '61.
(MIRA 15:7)

(MUMPS--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

KARAPETYAN, A. Ye.

Method of producing cultures of *Leamblia duodenalis*. Med. paraz.
i paraz. bol. no.6:691-694 "61. (MIRA 15:6)

(GIARDIASIS)

KARAPETYAN, B.A.

Concept of static regularities in bourgeois and Soviet social
sciences. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.7:61-76 '63.
(MIRA 18:6)

42818

12,600
3,9300

S/169/62/000/010/027/071
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Karapetyan, B.K. and Piruzyan, S.A.

TITLE: Studying seismo-explosive vibrations in the Armvod-stroya Tunnel at the Lusavanskiy Sand Quarry

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1962, 30,
abstract 10A193 (Tr. Arm. in-ta stroymaterialov i
sooruzh., no. 1, 1959, 53-65)

TEXT: The investigations were made in order to establish the limiting charges of explosions near the tunnel under the Lusavanskiy Sand Quarry. Three detonations -- of 120, 200 and 320 kg -- were used to generate the seismic vibrations. These vibrations were recorded by ANC (AIS) seismometers, which were mounted on different types of ground. The cited seismic accelerations at various distances from the detonation points were obtained as a result of measuring the vibrations, and spectral curves were constructed. It is noted that the curves of the cited seismic accelerations fall more steeply as the charge is increased. The magnitudes of the accelera-

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Studying seismo-explosive ...

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tions cited were found to be 10 times less in the tunnel than on the surface. The accelerations in pumice were several times greater than those in obsidian.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

NAZAROV, A.G.; KARAPETYAN, B.K.; MUSAYELYAN, A.A.; PIRUZYAN, S.A.;
SAFARYAN, A.N. [deceased]; SHAGINYAN, S.A.

Preliminary work results of the engineering seismological
detachment of the Joint Tajik Seismological Expedition in
the Stalinabad region. Izv. Otd. est. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR
no.3:II-26 '59. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut seysmostoykogo stroitel'stva i seismologii
AN Tadzhikskoy SSR, Institut stroymaterialov i sooruzheniy
AN Armyanskoy SSR i Institut stoitel'nogo dela AN Gruzinskoy
SSR.

(Stalinabad region—Seismological research)

NAZAROV, Armenak Gevorkovich; KARAPETYAN, B.K., otv.red.; SLMUNI,
A.G., red.izd-va; KAPLANIAN, R.A., tekhn.red.

[Method for engineering analysis of seismic forces] Metod
inzhenernogo analiza seismicheskikh sil. Izd. 2., ispr.
i dop. Erevan, Izd-vo AN Armianskoi SSR, 1959. 285 p.
(MIRA 12:9)
(Earthquakes and building)

KARAPETYAN, B. K.: SHAGINYAN, S. A.: NAZAROV, A. G.

"The Method of Direct Determinations of Reduced Spectra of Seismic Accelerations."

report submitted for the Second World Conference on Earthquake Engineering, Tokyo and Kyoto,
Japan, 11-18 July 1960.

3,9300

26216
S/173/60/013/005/002/004
A163/A133

AUTHORS: Karapetyan, B. K., and Karapetyan, N. K.

TITLE: Determining the spectral composition of soil vibrations during earthquakes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, v. 13, no. 5, 1960, 11 - 18

TEXT: The article deals with problems of determining the spectral composition of soil oscillations during earthquakes. The authors attempt to prove that spectral curves obtained with the aid of an electrical analog may be well used for this purpose, since they permit to find out - on the basis of the earthquake accelerogram - the spectral reaction of buildings undergoing different periods of vibrations and attenuation ratios. Among the problems studied, the spectral curves with zero attenuations were of utmost interest. The present work is based on spectral curves for some strong-motion earthquakes in the USA, obtained by G. W. Housner, R. R. Martel and Y. L. Alford [Ref. 2: Spectrum Analysis of Strong Motion Earthquakes. Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, April 1953, v. 43, no. 2] with the aid of an electrical analog. All 28 spectral curves with zero at-

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S/173/60/013/005/002/004
A163/A133

Determining the spectral composition of...

tenuations were studied. The main characteristics of the earthquakes are presented in a table. When setting up the table, the authors and their colleagues used data appearing in the report of Housner, Martel and Alford (Ref. 2) in the work of Gutenberg and Richter [Ref. 4; Seismicity of the Earth and associated Phenomena, Seismological Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, 1954], and also in the report of K. Kanai [Ref. 5; A Study of Strong Earthquake Motions, Bulletin of the Earthquake Research Institute, 1958, v. 36]. Each spectral curve was closely studied and all acceleration- and peak values and their corresponding vibration periods were determined. Since the logging was represented in each case by two horizontal components, comparisons were carried out between them. Investigations revealed that the periods with peak accelerations in both curves did not always coincide, which may be ascribed to the fact that the studied curves were slightly inaccurate. Therefore, all those values on vibration periods were used, which were available on both components. The acceleration magnitude was determined on the basis of separate component acceleration. As a result, a total of 14 spectral curves was plotted, based on the available 28 curves. The maximum acceleration values, determined by these spectral curves, are also shown. The above study reveals that the data obtained with the aid of the electrical analog may be success-

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S/173/61/014/002/001/001
D202/D305

AUTHORS: Nazarov, A.G., Karapetyan, B.K., and Piruzyan, S.A.

TITLE: A method for approximate seismic micro-division into districts

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya akademii nauk Armyanskoy, Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, v. 14, no. 2, 1961, 43-45

TEXT: The present material was presented to the Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Earth Physics, AS USSR), for drawing up instructions on seismic microdivision into districts. In order to accumulate factual, comparative data about earthquake intensities in various local conditions, the authors propose carrying out an approximate seismic microdivision of inhabited and building areas in the manner indicated, since it is impossible to solve this question with instrumental surveys in the experience of A.G. Nazarov, B.K. Karapetyan and S.A. Piruzyan (Ref. 1: Seismicheskoe

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A method for approximate ...

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mikrorayonirovaniye na instrumental'noy osnove (Seismic Micro-division into Districts by Surveying with Instruments) Doklady AN ArmSSR, Yerevan, 1961 (in print)). Geological and geophysical investigations carried out in the areas [Abstractor's note: These not given] subjected to these microdivisions will result in obtaining data about the velocities of seismic longitudinal waves in the various soils encountered. A relative seismicity of individual sections of the territory is then determined, according to their basic geological, hydrogeological and geomorphological characteristics. These local characteristics are determined by introducing the following coefficients: k_g - taking into account the type of ground in a dry state in the base of the building, k_v - taking into account the ground water level, k_r - taking into account the topographical relief of the area. The overall coefficient k which will consider the variation of the earthquake intensity in various local conditions will then be the product of the established

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coefficients:

$$k = k_g \cdot k_v \cdot k_r \quad (1)$$

Multiplying the seismic building coefficient k_s (Ref. 2: Normy i pravila stroitel'stva v seismicheskikh rayonakh SSSR (Norms and Regulations for Construction in Seismic Regions of the USSR), (SN-8-57), M., 1957) by this new coefficient k , one obtains a coefficient of seismicity k'_s for the zones considered: $k'_s = k \cdot k_s$ (2)

To establish approximately the coefficient k_g which refers to the type of ground in the zone considered, the following formula is proposed, based on the principle of conservation of seismic energy flux, not accounting for reflection and dispersion in the parts overlying the hypocentrum:

$$k_g = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_s v_s}{\rho v}} \quad (3)$$

where ρ_s = density of the ground at the initial point; v_s = velocity

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A method for approximate ...

city of the seismic waves (longitudinal) at the initial point; ρ = density of the ground at the point considered; v = velocity of seismic waves (longitudinal) at the point considered. Ground densities and velocities of the seismic waves are determined by measurements in the field or are ascertained from data in I.I. Gurvich (Ref. 4: Seysmorazvedka (Seismic Prospecting), M. 1954). From the analyses of results obtained from observations of earthquakes and explosions by multipendulum seismometers. Table 1 was prepared, in which approximate values of k_g for various types of soil are given in relation to the clay - sandy loam considered as a "unity type" of soil on the map of seismic divisions of Soviet territory (Ref. 2: Op.cit.) and S.V. Medvedev (Ref. 13: Seismicheskoye rayonirovaniye territorii SSSR (Seismic Division into Districts of the Territory of the USSR), Tr. Instituta Fiziki Zemli, No. 1 (163), M., 1958)

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S/173/61/014/002/001/001
D202/D305Table 1. The average values of coefficient k_g obtained by instrumental measurements

Type of rock	k_g
Granite	0.35
Tuff	0.50
Massive limestone (compact)	0.55
Conglomerate (cemented)	0.55
Conglomerate	0.60
Compact sandstone	0.65
Fractured basalt	0.70
Marls, Gipsum	0.75
Clay	0.80
Clay (sandy loam)	1.00
Loess (Over a thick layer of conglomericate)	1.10
Sand	1.20
Contemporary praluvial layer	1.40
Embankments	2.50

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Choosing the coefficient k_g , one should consider, if possible, that its value depends to a large extent on the spectral composition of ground vibration as well as on the form of building erected on it. For instance a non-elastic building on rocky soil and an elastic building on pliable soil react worse than structures on soils having average properties. Coefficient k_v which takes into account the presence of the soil water level can be determined by formula (4) obtained as a result of analyses of earthquake and explosion data observed with multiunit seismometers:

$$k_v = \frac{3}{1 + \frac{H}{g}} \quad (4)$$

for $H > 16$ m, $k_v = 1$, where H is the depth of the soil water (The limiting value of $H = 16$ m below which the presence of the wave has no effect). It should be noted that relation (4) was computed for conglomerates covered with loess, when erecting buildings on it of

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average rigidity. Considering that the seismic effect in relation to the ground relief may be doubled, it is recommended calculating coefficient k_r -- which takes into consideration topographical relief -- with the following formula:

$$k_r = 1 + \tan \alpha \quad (5)$$

where α is the slope of the ground which may vary from 0 - 45°. (When $\alpha = 45 - 90^\circ$, k_r should be accepted as equal to 2). When the slopes consist of soft, contemporary sediments, the erection of principal buildings should be forbidden. When non-elastic buildings are erected on isolated rock remnants, on narrow watersheds or on edges of cliffs there is always a possibility of an increase in the seismic effect. It is not recommended building on slopes composed of pliable materials especially when the slope exceeds 30°. There are 1 table and 13 references: 11 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications reads as follows: B. Gutenberg "Effects of Ground Shaking in

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A method for approximate ...

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D202/D305

Earthquakes". Trans. Am. Geophys. Union, 37, 1956; and B. Gutenberg, "Effects of Ground on Earthquake Motion." Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, Vol. 47, No. 3, 1957. Abstractor's note: This is essentially a complete translation. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Armyanskii institut stroymaterialov i sooruzheniy (Armenian Institute of Building Materials and Constructions).

Card 8/8

KARAPETYAN, B., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHAKHSUVARYAN, L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Reducing the cost and improving the quality of earthquake-proof
building. Prom.Arm. 4 no.2:54-57 F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Armyanskiy institut stroitel'nykh materialov i sooruzheniy
Gosstrova Armyanskoy SSR.
(Armenia--Earthquakes and building)

KARAPETYAN, B.K.

Results of experimental studies on the vibrations of characteristic buildings in Erevan. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. tekhn. Nauk 14 no.5: 39-53 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Armyanskiy institut stroymaterialov i sooruzheniy.
(Erevan--Earthquakes and building)

S/169/61/000/011/015/065
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Nazarov, A.G., Karapetyan, R.K., and Poguzyan, S.A.

TITLE: Seismic microzoning on an instrumental basis

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1961, 19,
abstract 11A166 (Aykakan SSR Gitutyunneri Akademia,
Zeykuystner, Dokl. AN ArmSSR, 32, no. 3, 1961, 149 -
154)

TEXT: The change in an earthquake's intensity when moving from one ground environment to another is estimated in seismic microzoning. The authors suggest that the spectrum of the given seismic accelerations should be taken as a measure of the intensity of seismic vibrations. Its values are determined on the basis of instrumental observations in different microgeologic environments. It is, therefore, necessary to observe the following requirements. The devices must be placed at such a distance from each other that the influence of the expendability of seismic waves is eliminated. It is necessary to distinguish reference areas with instrumental readings.

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Seismic microzoning on an ...

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to which the readings of devices situated in other microgeologic zones may be compared. The values of the spectra of the given seismic accelerations, determined in different ground environments, are divided into the magnitude for the spectrum of the given acceleration corresponding to terrain to which the force-scale of the seismic zoning map refers. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation]. ✓

Card 2/2

KARAPETYAN, B.K.

Session of the Council on Seismology. Stroi. mekh. i rasch.
soor. 4 no.2:45-46 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Seismology--Congresses)

MEDVEDEV, S. V.; BUNE, V. I.; GZELISHVILI, I. A.; KARAPETYAN, B. K.;
KATS, A. Z.; LYAMZINA, G. A.; PIRUZYAN, S. A.; POPOV, V. V.;
SAMKOV, B. N.; SHAGINYAN, S. A.

Instructions on conducting seismic microzoning. Trudy Inst. fiz.
Zem. no.22. Vop. inzh. seism. no.7:112-122 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Seismology)

KARAPETYAN, B. R.

"Investigation of Internal Friction in the Case of Transverse Free Vibrations."
Cand Tech Sci, Yerevan Polytechnic Inst imeni K. Marx, 15 Feb 54. Dissertation
(Kommunist Yerevan, 5 Feb 54)

SO: SUM 186, 19 Aug 1954

KARAPETYAN, B.K.

Determination of internal friction parameters in materials in
the state of free vibration. Izv.AN Arm.SSR Ser. FMET nauk 7
no.2:19-29 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 8:3)
(Vibration)

KARAPETYAN, B.K.; SHAKHSUVARYAN, L.V.

Results of an engineering study of the Byurakan earthquake. Izv. AN Arm.
SSR. Ser. FMET nauk 7 no.5:91-95 S-0 '54. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Institut stroitel'nykh materialov i sooruzheniy Akademii nauk
Armyanskoy SSR. (Byurakan--Earthquakes and building)

KARAPETYAN, B.K.

Method of determining reduced seismic accelerations. Izv. AN Arm.
SSR Ser. Fizika nauk 8 no.1:41-47 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 8:6)

1. Institut stroitel'nykh materialov i sooruzheniy AN Arzyanakoy
SSR.
(Seismometry)

NAZAROV, Armen Georgiyevich; ZAVRIEYV, K.S., akademik, retsenzent;
KARAPETYAN, B.K., otvetstvennyy redaktor; KAPLANYAN, M.A., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[An engineering method of analysing seismic forces] Metod inzheernogo analiza seismicheskikh sil. Erevan, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Armianskoj SSR, 1956. 186 p. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Zavriev)
(Seismometry)

KARAPETYAN, B.K.

Experimental investigation of internal friction in masonry. Izv.
AN Arm.SSR.Ser.FMNT nauk 9 no.8:69-83 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut stroitel'nykh materialov i sooruzheniy AN Armyanskoy
SSR.
(Strains and stresses) (Masonry)

KARAPETYAN, B.K.

Selecting spectral dependence curves in designing buildings and
installations considering seismic stability. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.
Ser.tekh.nauk 10 no.1:9-16 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Institut stroymaterialov i sooruzheniy AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Earthquakes and building)

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3.9300

SOV/15-58-7-12731

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1958, Nr 7,
p 211 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Karapetyan, B. K.

TITLE: Seismometric Observations During Large Explosions

PERIODICAL: Izv. ArmSSR, ser. tekhn. n., 1957, Vol 10, Nr 3, pp
21-34

ABSTRACT: The author describes the results of seismometric observations during eight explosions in 1955-56 in the Armyanskaya SSR. These results were recorded on AIS-2 instruments. The periods of the pendulums used for measuring ranged from 0.05 to 0.4 sec (for horizontal pendulums) and from 0.05 to 0.2 sec (for vertical pendulums). The logarithmic decrement of damping was 0.2-0.4. The author studied the curves showing seismic acceleration. These curves were obtained for different geologic conditions, for various spacings

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KARAPETYAN, Boris Karapetovich; NAZAROV, A.G., ovtv. red.; KUZANYAN,
M.E., red. izd-va; CHANCHAPANYAN, E., trkhn. red.

[Multipendulum seismometers and the results of using them
in engineering seismology] Mnogomaiatnikovye seismometry i
resul'taty ikh primeneniia v inzhenernoi seismologii.
Erevan, Aipetrat, 1963. 177 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Seismometers)

S/173/63/016/001/001/001

AUTHOR: Karapetyan, B. K., Maroyan, G. A., and Tumanov, G. S.

TITLE: Experience in using AIS-2M seismometers with explosions

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, vol XVI, no 1, 1963, 21-27

TEXT: A group of scientific workers and designers from the Institut geofiziki i inzhenernoy seismologii Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR (Institute of Geophysics and Engineering Seismology, AS, Armenian SSR) and the Institut fiziki Zemli Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of the Physics of the Earth, AS, USSR) modernized the design of the multipendulum A/IC-2M (AIS-2M) seismometer. The AIS-2M has 9 vertical spherical pendulums for recording horizontal displacements and 3 horizontal polarized pendulums for recording vertical displacements. The vertical pendulums had free oscillation periods of 0.8, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20, 0.30, 0.40, 0.60, 0.80, and 1.20 seconds; the horizontal pendulums 0.08, 0.15, and 0.30 seconds. All pendulums were sealed in rubber cylinders serving as springs and dampers. The logarithmic damping decrement $\delta = 0.3-0.5$. Seismic observations were made to test the seismometers and data were also obtained on the effect of seismic waves from explosions on structures and on seismically safe distances from explosions. The explosions used as sources of seismic waves were 123-kg charges distributed in 4 holes 3.5 to 3.8

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Experience in using

meters deep. The safe distance was 15 m in the studied area consisting of a block basalt structure with interlayers of belozem. The results were given in a second table with explosions of 2.5 kg in 10 holes at a distance of 25 m, 123 kg in 4 holes at a distance of 25 m and 123 kg in 4 holes at a distance of 37 m. The results of the tests proved the worth of these seismometers in recording strong seismic waves from earthquakes and explosions. A portable design was recommended for work with explosions. Seismic accelerations were far stronger for pendulums with periods of 0.08 to 0.40 seconds than for those with $T = 0.6$ to 1.2 seconds. Thus, explosions are not too dangerous to flexible structures. Three figures showed spectral curves for seismic accelerations, indicating a sharp drop in the curves with an increase in the period. For a period of 0.15 seconds (closest to the period of the building) the seismic acceleration was $\zeta = 270 \text{ cm/sec}^2$.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geofiziki i inzhenernoy seismologii AS, Ar SSR (Institute of Geophysics and Engineering Seismology, AS, ArSSR).

Card 2 of 2

KARAPETYAN, B. K.; SUKHODOL'SKIY, V. V.

Improving the designs of multipendulum seismometers for
registering major and minor earthquakes. Biul. Sov. po seism.
(MIRA 16:4)
no.14:49-57 '63.

(Seismometers)

KARAPETYAN, B. K.

Studying earthquakes and blasts using multipendulum seismometers. Biul. Sov. po seism. no.14:122-127 '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Seismometers)
(Earthquakes and building)

NAZAROV, A.G., akademik; KARAPETYAN, B.K.; SHAGINYAN, S.G.

Method for studying the seismic stability of structures of
models subjected to seismic-explosion effects. Dokl. AN Arm.
SSR 39 no. 3:177-180 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut geofiziki i inzhenernoy seysmologii AN ArmSSR.
2. AN ArmSSR (for Nazarov).

BYKHOVSKIY, Viktor Arnol'dovich; KARAPETYAN, Boris Karapetovich;
MARTIROSYAN, O.A., otv. red.

[Bibliographical manual on engineering seismology and the
earthquake resistance of structures] Bibliograficheskii
spravochnik po inzhenernoi seismologii i seismostoikosti
sooruzhenii. Erevan, Izd-vo AN Arm.SSR, 1964. 353 p.
(MIRA 17:12)

VASIL'YEV, G.Ya.; SHVARTS, A.G.; SEROV, I.A.; MESROPOV, Yu.D.; Prinimali
uchastiye: BARANOV, S.B.; BISEROVA, A.A.; GINZBURG, L.V.;
GOROKHOV, N.D.; KARAPETYAN, D.A.; KEPERSHA, L.M.; MAMEDOVA, M.M.

Manufacture of diaphragms at the Baku tire factory. Kauch.i rez.
21 no.1:45-47 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti
i Bakinskiy shinnyy zavod.
(Baku—Tires, Rubber)

L 39918-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6029376

SOURCE CODE: UR/0427/66/019/002/0065/0070

AUTHOR: Ayrapetyan, V. G.; Abelyan, K. Ye.; Karapetyan, D. K.28
B

ORG: Armenian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine (Armyanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii)

TITLE: Electron microscope study of the virus of Aujeszky's disease in tissue culture

SOURCE: Biologicheskiy zhurnal Armenii, v. 19, no. 2, 1966, 65-70

TOPIC TAGS: electron microscopy, virus, rabbit, histology, cytoplasm, virology, animal disease

ABSTRACT: The authors present data on the ontogenesis of the virus of Aujeszky's disease in a tissue culture of newborn rabbit kidney. The investigation showed that the virus of Aujeszky's disease was not observed in the course of the first 8-9 hours. Then in the nucleus of the cell the first stages of formation of viroplasts or virus "matrix" appear, and immature virus particles in their "crystalline" package form from them. The virus acquires an external lining as it passes through the nuclear membrane. In the cytoplasm mature virus particles are formed which soon leave the cell, destroying it in many places. This entire process lasts 16-18 h. Size of mature virus particles: 1500-1800 Å. Orig. art. has: 8 figures. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 29Oct65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1

09/7 .36 18

KARAPETYAN, E.

Increase the mileage of automobile tires. From Arm. 5 no. 2:55-
56 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nachal'nik otdela tekhnicheskogo kontrolya Yerevanskogo
shinnogo zavoda.
(Eriwan--Automobiles--Tires)

KARAPETYAN, E.T.

Hypoplasia of a lung combined with the tuberculous process.
Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 3 no.5:71-75 '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Protivotuberkuleznyy dispanser ArmSSR.

KARAPETYAN, E.T.

Surgical treatment of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis in
the mountain resort of Dilizhan. Probl. tub. 40 no.6:97-99
'62
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. E.T. Karapetyan)
protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera (glavnnyy vrach G.O. Tumyan)
v. Dilizhane.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720610012-2

KARAPETYAN, E. T.

"Perezhitki patronimicheskikh otnosheniy u armyan (vторaya polovina XIX i
nachalo XX v.)."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720610012-2"

KARAPETYAN, E.T., kand. med. nauk

Pulmonary hypoplasia combined with tuberculosis. Vest. khir. no.10:
123-124 '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Respublikanskogo protivotuberku-
leznogo dispansera (glavnnyy vrach - M.V. Rostomyan) Armyanskoy SSR.

BEYLERİAN, N.M.; KARAPETYAN, F.A.; GUKASYAN, T.T.

Possibility of oxidation of formic acid and formate ion by peroxides.
Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 17 no.1:7-13 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, problemnaya laboratoriya
kinetiki polimerizatsionnykh protsessov.

KARAPETYAN, F. V., Cand. Med. Sci., — (diss) "Cholesterine level in the blood of young practically well persons, as an index of the predisposition to atherosclerosis," Moscow, 1961, 10 pp (Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), 250 copies (KL-Supp 9-61, 190)

KARAPETYAN, F.V.

Blood cholesterol level in young adults as an index of the predisposition to atherosclerosis. Terap.arkh. 33 no.1:36-
(MIRA 14:3)
40 '61.

1. Iz Instituta terapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. A.L. Myasnikov) AMN SSSR
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (CHOLESTEROL)

KARAPETYAN, G., inzh.

Road maintenance service for local roads. Avt. dor. 28 no.1:22
Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720610012-2

KARAPETYAN,G.A.

Improvement of the highway construction in the Nagorno-Karabakh
Autonomous Province, Avt.Dor. 24 no.2:7 F.'61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Provinces)
(Road construction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720610012-2"

KARAPETYAN, G.A.

Road workers of Azerbaijan. Avt. dor. 24 no.7:4-5 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:7)
(Azerbaijan--Road construction)

GRIGORYAN, Sh.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KARAPETYAN, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Designing tillage implements for increased operational speed.
Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 19 no.4:46-47 '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Armyanskij nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii
i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Agricultural machinery)

KARAPETYAN, G.A., inzh.

Develop the highway system in Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Oblast'.
Avt.dor. 25 no.5:12-13 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Azerbaijan--Road construction)

Investigation of the electrical conductivity of vitreous semiconductors of the type As_2Te_3 . A. I. Gubanov, T. F. Mazets (10 minutes).

Study of semiconducting glasses by the electron paramagnetic resonance method. G. A. Karapetyan, V. A. Tsekhomskiy, D. M. Yudin.

Semiconducting silicate glasses based on titanium oxide. Ya. A. Krasnetsov, V. A. Tsekhomskiy. (Presented by V. A. Tsekhomskiy--15 minutes).

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds, Kishinev, 15-21 Sept 1963

KARAPETIAN, G. B., Z. E. GARBUZOV and E. S. BOGDANOV.

Metallurgicheskie krany Uralmashzavoda. Sverdlovsk, Mashgiz, 1947.
208 p. diagrs.

Metallurgical cranes of the Ural machine-building plant.

DLC: TJ1363.K37

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library
of Congress, 1953.

KARAPET'YAN, G.B.

PARNITSKIY, Adol'f Bronislavovich; SHABASHOV, Aleksandr Pavlovich;
KAZAK, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KONYUKHOV,
S.M., dotsnet, redaktor; SOKOLOVSKIY, I.B., professor, doktor
tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KARAPET'YAN, G.B., inzhener,
retsenzent; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[General purpose travelling crane; construction, design, operation]
Mostovye krany obshchego naznacheniiia; konstruktsiia, raschet,
ekspluatatsiia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhnik.izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi
lit-ry, 1955. 339 p.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)
(MIRA 9:2)

KARAPETYAN, G. B., Eng.

"New General Purpose Assemblies for Oil Drilling rings" p. 388-398 in book
Increasing the Quality and Efficiency of Machinery, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957,
626pp.

KARAPETYAN, Gурген Бейбутович; ZVORYKIN, Серафим Васильевич;
Prinimali uchastliye: YURCHENKO, P.I.; LEVIN, R.R.; LUBENSKIY,
V.D., kand.tekhn.nauk. LYUBARSKIY, A.L., retsenzent; SOKOLOVSKIY,
V.I., red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Deep well drilling rigs] Burovye ustavovki glubokogo burenija.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 367 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Oil well drilling rigs)

KAPLAN, A.Yu.; KARAPETYAN, G.B.; TASHIMBAYEV, Ye.T.; TULIN, V.K.;
SOSNOV, G.Ye.

Comments on G.V.Molchanov's article "Trends in the efficient
construction of units for underground repair of wells" ("Nef-
tianoe Khoziaistvo" No.1, 1962.) Neft. khoz. 40 no.7:53-55
Jl '62. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ob'yedineniye kazakhstanskoy neftyanyoy promyshlennosti
(for all except Sosnov). 2. Leninneft' (for Sosnov).

KARAPETYAN, G.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Effectiveness of antituberculosis vaccination in adults. Prob.
tub.no.4:9-14 J1-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz respublikanskogo protibotuberkulезнogo dispansera (dir.
A.I.Stepanyan), Yerevan
(BCG VACCINATION, eff.
in adults)

KARAPETYAN, G.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Paraspecific immunity in BCG vaccination [with summary in French].
Probl.tub. 35 no.2:15-19 '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Iz Yerevanskogo protivotuberkuleznogo dispensera (dir. A.I.
Stepanyan)
(BCG VACCINATION
paraspecific immun. in inf. & students (Rus))

KARAPETYAN, G.G., kand.med.nauk (Yerevan)

On the pathogenesis of amyloidosis in tuberculous patients. Probl.
tub. 37 no.6:43-48 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz Respublikanskogo protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera (glavnnyy
vrach A.I. Stepanyan).
(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY compl.)
(AMYLOIDOSIS etiol.)

KARAPETYAN, G.G., kand.med.nauk

Antituberculosis vaccination of infected patients. Probl.tub.
39 no.3:8-15 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Yerevanskogo respublikanskogo protivotuberkuleznogo dis-
pansera (glavnnyy vrach M.V. Rostomyan).
(BCG VACCINATION)

KARAPETYAN, G.G.

Effect of revaccination and specific as well as nonspecific sensitization on the course of experimental tuberculosis.
Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 3 no. 241-49'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Armyanskiy protivotuberkuleznyy dispanser.
(TUBERCULOSIS —PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

KARAPETYAN, G.G.

Increasing the effectiveness of antitubercular vaccination
in an experiment. Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 3 no.4:61-68
*63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Respublikanskiy protivotuberkuleznnyy dispanser.

ACC NR: AP6032445

SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/005/003/0310/0315

AUTHOR: Karapetyan, G. I.; Lunter, S. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Luminescence of glasses activated with terbium [Paper was presented at the XII Conference on Luminescence at Lvov in 1964]

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 5, no. 3, 1966, 310-315

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, luminescence spectrum, absorption spectrum, glass, silicate glass, phosphate glass, borate glass, glass activator, terbium glass

ABSTRACT: The absorption and luminescence spectra of borate, phosphate and silicate glasses as a function of the concentration of the activator and sample temperature were investigated. The kinetics of luminescence of glasses were studied. The interpretation of spectra is given, taking into account the composition and structure of glasses. A diagrammatic representation is formulated for trivalent terbium in the glass. Conditions are stated for obtaining simulated radiation in the glass activated with terbium. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [Translation of abstract]
SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATE: 05Jan65/ORIG REF: 007/OTH REF: 005/

Card 1/1

UDC: 535.37:666.265

KARAPETYAN, G. M.

Karapetyan, G. M. -- "Investigation of the Checkrow Method of Planting Potatoes." Sovn Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture imeni V. M. Molotov, 22 Jan 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, 12 Jan 54)

SO: SUM 168, 22 July 1954.

KARAPETYAN, G.M.

Effect of the rectilinear motion of the planting unit on the spacing of
potatoes in checkrow planting using the SKG-4 potato planter. Izv. AN
Arm. SSR Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki 9 no. 6:77-90 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9).
(Planters (Agricultural machinery)) (Potatoes)

KARAPETYAN, G.M.

Effect of the advance speed of the unit on the distribution of potato hills in checkrows using the SKG-4 potato planter. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki 10 no.12:89-94 D '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut godrotekhniki i melioratsii Ministerstva vodnogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR.

(Planters (Agricultural machinery))
(Potatoes)

KARAPETYAN, G.N.

Stellate Angiomata in Hepatic Diseases.

G. N. Karapetyan. (Klin. Med. (Mosk.) 32, 44-47, Feb., 1954.

The diagnostic value of stellate or "spider" angioma in hepatic cirrhosis has been recognized for many years. Tareev considered them of great importance in liver disease as indicating the onset of cirrhosis, and attributed their formation to loss of tone in the cutaneous vessels as a result of toxic effects; he believed that they also occur on the mucous membrane of the oesophagus and stomach and can be recognized by gastroscopy; in that situation, they may form a focus of haemorrhage. They occur at a number of different sites in the upper half of the body, are usually fairly small in size, but may attain greater dimensions and form an angioma as large as a bean. They have a central vessel about the size of a pin's head, and pressure on the central part causes the angioma to fade, while pressure on the periphery has no effect, showing that they are of arterial origin.

The present author has seen them in 2 cases of infective hepatitis which showed other evidence of early cirrhosis. He cites Konovalov as describing similar vascular formations in hepatolenticular degeneration. In the author's opinion these angioma are part of a general atonia of the peripheral blood vessels due to the action of histamine-like substances which are formed as a result of impairment of hepatic function; they may at first be a reversible phenomenon, but in the later stages of hepatic impairment they become permanent. He suggests that it is largely to similar effects on the cerebral vessels that the changes which occur in the central nervous system in serious hepatic disease must be attributed.

Kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney, Moscow Order Lenin Med. Inst.

SO: ABSTRACTS OF WORLD MEDICINE, Vol. 16 No. 5

KARAPETYAN, G.N.(Moscow)

Discussion of I.V. Davydovskii's book on "Problems of localization and organopathy in the light of Sechenov, Pavlov, and Vvedenskii's teachings. Klin. med. 33 no.9:81-90 S. '55. (MLRA 9:2)

(PHYSIOLOGY)(PATHOLOGY)(DAVYDOVSKII, I.V.)

KARAPETYAN, G.N. (Moskva)

First All-Russian Congress of Therapists. Klin.med. 37
no.6:6-14 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(MEDICINE
in Russia, progr. (Rus))

VASILENKO, V.Kh.; KARAPETYAN, G.N. (Moskva)

Current problems in the preparation of medical specialists.
Klin. med. 41 no.6:157-161 Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KARAPETYAN, G.N.; KOVALEVA, N.V. (Moskva)

Use of gastrobamate in peptic ulcer and gastritis. Klin. med.
41 no.2843-45 F'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapевticheskoy kliniki (zav. ka-
fedroy - deystviteльnyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.Kh. Vasilenko)
I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Se-
chenova.

KARAPETYAN, G. N.; VECHER, A. M. (Moskva)

Treating diseases of the bile ducts and liver with oxaphenamide.
Klin. med. no.6:103-105 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V. Kh. Vasilenko) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I. M. Sechenova.

(CHOLAGOGUES) (LIVER-DISEASES)
(BILE DUCTS-DISEASES)

VASILENKO, V. Kh.; KARAPETYAN, G.N.

Decisions of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the tasks of medical personnel. Klin. med. 41 no.9&3-6 S'63 (MIRA 17:3)

KARAPETYAN, G.N.; VECHER, A.M. (Moskva)

Use of gastripin in gastrointestinal diseases. Klin.med. no.7:
56-58 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapeuticheskoy kliniki (dir. - deyst-vitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.Kh. Vasilenko) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(DIGESTIVE ORGANS--DISEASES) (ATROPINE)

KARAPETYAN, G.N.

Present-day problems in pulmonology; the 15th All-Union Congress
of Therapeutists. Klin.med. no.9:159-165 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(THERAPEUTICS—CONGRESSES) (LUNGS)

Category : USSR/Optics - Optical methods of analysis. Instruments

K-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957 No 2549

Author : Stolyarov, K.P., Karapetyan, G.O.

Inst : Leningrad State University, USSR

Title : Photometer with Type FS-K1 Photoresistor for Spectral Analysis in Flames

Orig Pub : Zavod. laboratoriya, 1956, 22, No 4, 501-502

Abstract : Description of photometer for spectral analysis in flames for stationary and field conditions. The substance investigated is placed in the FS-K1 photoresistance after passing through a glass or interference light filter. The measurement is with a 500-microampere meter with a shunt. The principal electric diagram of the photometer is given. The errors in the determination of K in pure salts containing an equal amount of Na, did not exceed 5% of the measured quantity.

Card : 1/1

Karapetyan, G. O.

51-6-14/25

AUTHOR: Karapetyan, G. O.

TITLE: The Effect of Oxidation-Reduction Conditions on the Absorption Spectra and Luminescence of Cerium Ions in Glass. (Vliyaniye okislitel'no-vosstanovitel'nykh usloviy na spektry pogloshcheniya i lyuminestsentsii ionov tseriya v stekle.)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1957, Vol. III, Nr. 6, pp. 641-645. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The glasses studied were prepared from pure materials in an oil furnace. The amount of iron in these glasses did not exceed 0.005%. To obtain glasses with trivalent cerium, strongly reducing conditions, obtained by means of addition of carbon or ammonium salts, were used. Oxidising conditions were produced by means of nitric acid salts. Cerium was introduced in amounts from 0.05% to 0.1% by weight. Three different types of spectra were obtained for cerium in silicate, borate and phosphate glasses respectively.

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51-6-14/25

The Effect of Oxidation-Reduction Conditions on the Absorption Spectra and Luminescence of Cerium Ions in Glass.

The absorption spectra of silicate glasses consist of three wide bands (at 223, 247 and 313 m μ). Two different types of absorption spectra are produced in silicate glasses under oxidising and reducing conditions of preparation. These two types of spectra correspond to trivalent and quadrivalent cerium respectively. Silicate glasses with cerium excited with 296-365 m μ light exhibit blue luminescence. Fig.1 shows an example of a silicate glass Na₂O.CaO.5SiO₂ with 0.1% Ce: the right-hand side shows luminescence spectra and the left-hand - the absorption spectra. Curves 1 refer to the glass produced under reducing conditions, while curves 2 and 3 refer to oxidising conditions. In borate glasses the spectral absorption of quadrivalent Ce possesses only one wide maximum. Trivalent Ce can be obtained only under strongly reducing conditions. Luminescence of cerium in borate glasses can be obtained only by preparation of these glasses under very strong reducing conditions. Fig.2 gives the

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51-6-14/25

The Effect of Oxidation-Reduction Conditions on the Absorption Spectra and Luminescence of Cerium Ions in Glass.

absorption spectra (on the left) and luminescence (on the right) of various borate glasses. In phosphate glasses cerium can also exist in trivalent and quadrivalent states. Luminescence of phosphate glasses containing cerium can be excited by 296 and 313 μm lines but not by the 365 μm line. This luminescence is in the ultraviolet region with a maximum at 330 μm . The author makes the following conclusions: (1) The absorption spectra of cerium glasses show simultaneous presence of trivalent and quadrivalent Ce ions, the latter showing stronger absorption. (2) The conditions of preparation of glasses affect strongly the ratio of the trivalent to quadrivalent cerium. Under strongly reducing conditions all Ce is in the trivalent state. (3) Only trivalent Ce produces luminescence. (4) The intensity of luminescence in phosphate glasses is 3-4 times higher than in silicate glasses. (5) The luminescence spectrum of cerium depends on the wavelength of the

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51-6-14/25

The Effect of Oxidation-Reduction Conditions on the Absorption Spectra and Luminescence of Cerium Ions in Glass.

exciting light. The maximum of luminescence may be displaced in borate and silicate glasses to 380-440 m μ and in phosphate glasses to 320-345 m μ . There are 3 figures and 7 references, of which 2 are Russian and 5 English.

SUBMITTED: June 19, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

KARAPETYAN, G.Q.

Effect of glass composition on the absorption spectra and the
luminescence of cerium ions in glass. Opt.-mekh.prom. 25 no.4:
20-24 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Glass--Spectra) (Cerium)

KARAPETYAN, G. O., Candidate Chem Sci (diss) -- "The absorption spectra, luminescence, and photochemical properties of glass with cerium". Leningrad, 1959. 10 pp (State Order of Lenin Optical Inst im S. I. Vavilov), 150 copies (KL, № 25, 1959, 128)

KARAPETYAN, G. G.

Sov/72-59-5-1/23

15(2)

New Glass

Glass Science at the VIII Mendeleyev Congress
(Rash o stolke na VIII Mendeleyevov stolde)

Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr. 5, pp 1-4 (RASH)

PROTOCOL

ABSTRACT: In the beginning a proclamation of the RAS KPSS to the personnel of the building material industries for a qualitative and quantitative increase of production is mentioned. The Congress took place in Moscow in the second half of March of the present year and was devoted to the 125th anniversary of the great scholar's birthday. Outstanding scholars of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies attended the Congress. The principal problems of the development of industry were discussed at the plenary session and the meetings of the Congress sections. Professor I. V. Kitaev gradually opened the meetings of the sub-section for Soviet glass and gave a survey of the stages of development of Soviet glass production as well as a number of problems of glass technology. However, the following lectures were held: Doctor of Technical Sciences (People's Republic of Hungary) investigated the structure of the top-layer of glass;

I. A. Arsent'ev (MI Izdat Lenkor) discussed the formation of a finely dispersed phase from the glass-like phase; V. V. Varsh and G. G. Karapetyan (GDI) reported on absorption spectra, luminescence, and photochemical properties of certain-glass types; A. G. Illyar (GDI) reported on the quantitative reciprocal relations between ordered and disordered glass phases; Ye. A. Parzy-Maghdis, Institut Khimii silikatov i SSMN (Institute of Silicate Chemistry of the USSR) discussed the reasons for the disagreement on the problem of the structure of glass-like substances; Professor G. I. Ananishch and M. I. Mat'kova, Institut khimii (Glass Institute) reported on the generalization of the glass structure by the method of thermal analysis and optical polarization; Ye. V. Podushko (GDI) discussed the new method of electric glass softening and the melting of silicates by means of high-frequency current; Yu. G. Stoyberger reported on the solubility of sodium ions in glass types of the alkali-magnesium glasses within lead and bismuth for saline media which have been developed in the Gomel'sevetsky magnesium-silicate research station (State Scientific Research Institute of Ceramics); L. G. Tsetserbyan, and V. A. Solochakov (GDI) discussed the solid phases;

surface protection film in the destruction of silicate glasses; G. L. Lopshin (GDI) discussed the coloring characteristics of phosphorus glasses; O. F. Marusia (Izdat Lenkor) and T. N. Savel'eva (GDI) reported on the formation and stability of phosphate glasses; O. F. Marusia (Izdat Lenkor) reported on the solubility of sodium ions in glass types of the alkali-magnesium glasses within lead and bismuth; Yu. A. Rogozov (MI Strokhernika) discussed the processes of annealing the glasses by lead oxide and alkali-hydroxide (Ural Polytechnic Institute); V. V. Popov (GDI) discussed the kinetics of the formation and melting processes in the formation of silicate glasses; V. V. Slobodchikov investigated various types of glass; N. E. Slobodchikov (Glass Institute) reported on the determination of impurities in silica by spectroscopic analysis; G. R. Popovsya, and Ye. M. Orlova (Glass Institute) reported on types of electrode glass which has been derived by these. Yu. V. Bagashin (Glass Institute) discussed the kinetics of the formation of crystallization centers in photo-sensitive glasses; N. M. Sretenskaya (Glass Institute) discussed the types of glass; I. Z. N. Sretenskaya (Glass Institute) discussed the results of the investigation of the tendency of photoactive systems towards glass formation; I. A. Greshchikov, N. V. Pakornich, and V. G. Karapetyan (MI Stol) reported on the investigation of types of electroconducting oxide glass on the basis of Zn, Pb, Zr, Sb, Sn, Li, V, Ni, Mg, Fe, Cr, and Ti. A. Farber (MI Stol) discussed the production of conductive films on type of glass which contain compounds easily to be regenerated.

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Card 3/4

85775

S/048/59/023/011/011/012
B006/B056

24.35v0

AUTHOR: Karapetyan, G. O.TITLE: The Luminescence of Glasses Containing Cerium ¹⁶PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,
Vol. 23, No. 11, pp. 1382-1386

TEXT: The author investigated cerium-activated glasses of high purity; they contained not more than 0.005% iron. The absorption spectra of these glasses were measured by using the "Bekman"-spectrophotometer, sample thickness amounting to 0.1 - 0.5 mm and 1 mm. The absorption spectra of cerium were obtained in form of differential curves: From the ordinates of the spectral absorption curves of glass with cerium the ordinates of the spectral absorption curves of glasses without cerium were deduced. The absolute luminescence quantum yields were measured by means of the ball-method on the photoelectrical device developed by V. A. Arkhangel'skaya; the total measuring error did not exceed 10%. The dependence of cerium absorption band intensity on its concentration was measured; it was found that neither phosphates nor silicate glasses show any qualitative variation of the absorption spectra at concentration variations of cerium

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X

85775

The Luminescence of Glasses Containing Cerium S/048/59/023/011/011/012
B006/B056

up to 1.5%. In concentration variations of up to 1.5%, band intensity obeys Behr's law, after which a deviation is found to occur (Fig. 3). Figs. 1 and 2 show absorption spectra of phosphate- and silicate glasses at various cerium concentrations. The dependence of the absolute quantum yields on the wavelengths of the excited light and the cerium concentrations for phosphate and silicate glasses are shown by Figs. 4 and 5. The absolute luminescence quantum yield depends on wavelengths in such a manner that in all cases the maximum quantum yield corresponds to an excitation radiation having a wavelength that is greater than the maximum of the long-wave absorption band of trivalent cerium. The luminescence yield essentially depends on cerium concentration; the yield maximum in silicate glasses is about 1.5% cerium, and in the case of phosphate glasses near 2-2.5%. In silicate glasses the maximum yield attains 55%, in phosphate glasses nearly 100%. Glasses with trivalent cerium are highly fluorescent, and luminescence increases considerably with cerium concentration, depending to a considerable degree on the nature of the glass. Silicate glass with 0.5% cerium luminesces ten times as much as phosphate glass of the same cerium concentration. The results are finally discussed in detail. There are 5 figures and 13 references: 4 Soviet.

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The Luminescence of Glasses Containing Cerium S/048/59/023/011/011/012
B006/B056

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Card 3/3

KARAPTYAN, G.O.

VIAFS 1 EDS. F-1 INITIATION
SST/5055

Часописное съездочное 190 стеклобраны: Издательство Стаклобраны, №4, Ленинград, 1959.
Стеклобраны и стеклотехнику: Третий съезд по стеклобране и стеклотехнике. Ленинград,
16-20 ноября 1959 (Витро-Стекло). Прокуратура СССР. Трансляции на Третий АИЛ-Унион Кон-
ференция на Витро-Стекло, Новгород, 1959. Красноярск, 1959. Красноярск, 1959.

Изд-во АИЛ СССР, 1960. 524 п. Издательство АИЛ СССР, 1960.

(серия: Изд-во АИЛ СССР, 1960.)

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15.2120

17.1400

AUTHOR:

Karapetyan, G. O.

TITLE:

Influence of glass-structure on the spectral and chemical properties
of cerium ionsPERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1961, 116, abstract 8V125 (v sh
"Stekloobrazn. sostoyaniye". M.-L., AS USSR, 1960, 360-365, disc.
377-379)TEXT: The absorption and luminescence spectra of Ce glasses were investigated, as well as the changes in their photochemical properties under the action of gamma rays. The absorption spectra of Ce³⁺ in glasses, solutions and crystals were compared. It was established that the absorption spectra of Ce³⁺ in glasses are similar to those of Ce³⁺ in crystals but differ markedly from those of Ce³⁺ solutions. It is shown that the absorption spectra of Ce³⁺ in glasses depend substantially on the nature of the vitrifier but not significantly on the nature or amount of basic oxides. Absorption in Ce⁴⁺ increases with increasing content of basic oxides in the glasses. Luminescence of Ce glasses under the action of gamma rays was observed, as well as luminescence flashes of irradiated glasses

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A058/A101